Report and Financial Statements for the period
1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013

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COMPANIES HOUSE

### **Directors and advisers**

**Directors** 

R. T. Evans
H. Smith
N.A. Johnson .

D. Jeary

Secretary

T.A. Lowe

Registered office

Unit 7, Dyffryn Court Riverside Business Park

Swansea Vale Swansea SA7 0AP

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Llys Tawe Kings Road

SA1 Swansea Waterfront Swansea SA1 8PG

**Bankers** 

Lloyds TSB Bank Pic

Carlyle House 5 Cathedral Road

Cardiff CF11 9RH

# Report and Financial Statements for the period 1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013

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### Strategic report for the period from 1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the period from 1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013.

### **Business review and future developments**

The company was acquired by Dawnus Southern Limited in March 2013.

Activity reduced during the period but the directors are confident of growth in subsequent periods to return the company to higher levels of trading and profitability.

#### Results and dividends

The trading results for the period are set out on page 6.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend on ordinary shares for the period ended 31 December 2013 (2012: £Nii).

The company's key performance indicators are financial, turnover and operating profit. These are set out in the profit and loss account.

By order of the Board

R.T.Evans

**Director** 

### Directors' report

### for the period 1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013

During the period the company changed its accounting reference date from 31 October to 31 December. The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the period 1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013.

### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of building and civil engineering.

### Financial risk management objectives and policies / Principal risks and uncertainties

Along with all businesses, the company has to identify and manage a number of risks and uncertainties in its operations. Overall demand is dependent upon general economic conditions, perceived confidence in the future, and financial interest rates, all of which are outside the company's control. We aim to spread the impact of these general risks by constantly assessing the geographical markets and industry sectors in which we operate, by our commitment to a quality labour force through training and personal development, and by striving to control quality and minimise costs. The company carefully manages its working capital requirements, and continues to develop business systems and introduce new technology where appropriate to improve procedures and overall financial management.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the period and up to the date of approval of the financial statements are as stated below:

R. T. Evans (Appointed 15 October 2013)
H. Smith (Appointed 15 October 2013)
N. A. Johnson (Appointed 28 March 2013)

D. Jeary

R. G. Jones (Appointed 28 March 2013 and resigned 15 October 2013)
T. A. Lowe (Appointed 28 March 2013 and resigned 15 October 2013)

P. J. Jones (Resigned 28 March 2013) C. Jones (Resigned 28 March 2013)

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# Directors' report for the period 1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013 (continued)

### Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

As far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

### Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are deemed to be reappointed in accordance with Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the board.

R.T.Evans

Director

### Independent auditors' report to the members of Ashridge Construction Limited

### Report on the financial statements

#### Our opinion

In our opinion the financial statements, defined below:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

This opinion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

#### What we have audited

The financial statements, which are prepared by Ashridge Construction Limited, comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013;
- the profit and loss account for the year then ended;
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

### What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report") to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

### Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

### Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Ashridge Construction Limited (continued)

### Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

#### Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Me Ellis

Mark Ellis (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Swansea, 22 May 2014

Registered number 01579831

# Profit and Loss Account for the period 1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013

		1 November 2012 to 31 December	1 May 2011 to 31 October
		2013	2012
	Notes	£000	£000
Turnover	2	1,819	9,752
Cost of sales		(1,587)	(8,704)
Gross profit		232	1,048
Administrative expenses		(389)	(1,420)
Operating loss		(157)	(372)
Interest receivable and similar income		1	1
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(1)	(5)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	6	(157)	(376)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7		17
Loss for the financial year	13,14	(157)	(359)

All operations are continuing.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than included in the results above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

There is no difference between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the loss for the financial period stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

Registered number 01579831

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2013

	,	31 December	31 October
•		2013	2012
	Note	£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	82	383
Current assets			
Debtors	9	898	874
Cash at bank and in hand		84	291_
		982	1,165
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(244)	(563)
Net current assets		738	602
Total assets less current liabilities		820	985
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one	11	. •	(8)
year			
Net assets		820	977
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	10	10
Profit and loss account	13	810	967
Total shareholders' funds	14	820	977

The financial statements on pages 6 to 14 were approved by the board of directors on 22 Nay 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:

R.T. Evans Director

# Notes to the financial statements for the period 1 November 2012 to 31 December 2013

### 1. Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom. The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been consistently applied throughout the year and preceding period.

The company was acquired by Dawnus Southern Limited in March 2013.

### Cash flow statement and related party disclosure

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dawnus Southern Limited and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Dawnus Group Limited which are publicly available.

Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS1. The company is also exempt under the terms of FRS8 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Dawnus Group Limited group or investees of Dawnus Group Limited and its subsidiary companies.

#### Turnover and amounts recoverable on contracts

Turnover for a financial year includes the value of construction work done and plant hire income. Turnover excludes trade discounts and value added tax.

Long term contract balances are assessed on a contract by contract basis and are reflected in the profit and loss account as contract activity progress. Any expected losses on long term contract balances are recognised immediately and are written off to the profit and loss account. Where it is considered that the outcome of a long term contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty before its conclusion, the prudently calculated attributable profit is recognised in the profit and loss account as the difference between reported turnover and related costs for that contract.

On short term contracts turnover and profits are recognised when invoices are raised for certified work undertaken.

The amount by which recorded turnover is in excess of payments on account is classified as "amounts recoverable on contracts" and separately disclosed within debtors. Where progress payments are in excess of recognised turnover, the excess is included in creditors as 'payments received on account'.

### Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress (other than long term contract balances) are stated in the balance sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress comprises costs incurred in development projects less any provisions for amounts deemed irrecoverable.

### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Short leasehold Plant and machinery

evenly over the lease term20% reducing balance

- 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles
Office equipment

- 20% reducing balance

The directors undertake reviews of the carrying value of fixed assets when trigger events occur and make such provisions for impairment as they consider necessary.

### Foreign currencies

Trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling when the transaction was entered into. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are included in operating profit.

### Finance and operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term. Leasing agreements, which transfer to the company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset, are treated as if the asset had been purchased outright. The assets are included in the fixed assets and the capital element of the leasing commitments is shown as obligations under finance leases. The lease rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding obligations and the interest element is charged against profit. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the useful lives of equivalent owned assets.

### Long term contracts

Amounts receivable on long term contracts, which are included in debtors, are stated at the net sales value of the work done after provisions for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments received on account.

#### **Pensions**

The group operates defined contribution pension schemes for its employees. The assets of the schemes are kept independently of the group in separately administered funds. The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by group companies during the year.

### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at that date.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be sustainable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and/or from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

### 2. Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the period has been derived from its principal activity of construction and civil engineering and is wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

### 3. Interest payable and similar charges

5. Interest payable and similar charges		
	1 November	1 May 2011
	2012 to 31	to 31
	December	October
	2013	2012
	0003	£000
Interest payable on finance leases	1	5
	1	5

### 4. Employee information

The average monthly number of persons (including executive directors) employed by the company during the period was:

·	4 Navamban	4 14 2044
	1 November	1 May 2011
	2012 to 31	to 31
	December	October
	2013	2012
Now to a facility of the second secon	Number	Number
Number of employees		0.5
Construction site staff		25
Administration		17
	5	42
Payroll costs for the above personnel are analysed below.		
	1 November	1 May 2011
	2012 to 31	to 31
	December	October
	2013	2012
	£000	£000
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	90	1,697
Social security costs	9	168
Pension costs	1	17
	100	1,882
5. Directors' emoluments		
	1 November	1 May 2011
	2012 to 31	to 31
	December	October
	2013	2012
	£000	£000
Aggregate emoluments	41	117
Pension contributions	<u> </u>	_
	41	. 117

### 6. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting): 1 November 1 May 2011 2012 to 31 to 31 December October 2013 2012 £000 £000 Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: 26 235 - Owned assets - Under finance leases 10 64 Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets (100)Services provided by the company's auditor Fees payable for audit 13 Fee payable for other services - tax compliance 5 7. Tax on loss on ordinary activities 1 May 2011 1 November 2012 to 31 to 31 December October 2013 2012 £000 £000 **Current tax** UK corporation tax on loss for the period Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences (17)Total deferred tax (17) Tax on loss on ordinary activities (17)

The tax assessed for the period is higher than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK (23.25%). The differences are explained below:

	1 November	1 May 2011
	2012 to 31	to 31
	December	October
•	2013	2012
	£000	£000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(157)	(376)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of	(37)	(75)
23.25% (2012: 20%)		
Effects of:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	78
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	•	(20)
Current year losses	•	17
Expenses not deductible	. 9	-
Short term timing differences	36	-
Utilisation of tax losses	(12)	-
Group relief	4	-
Current tax charge for the period	-	-

### 8. Tangible fixed assets

3	Short leasehold	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Cost	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 November 2012	150	1,119	35	162	1,466
Additions	42	-	-	-	42
Group transfer	<u> </u>	(1,119)	(35)	(162)	(1,316)
At 31 December 2013	192	-	-		192
Depreciation					
At 1 November 2012	·105	814	23	141	1,083
Charge for the period	5	27	. 1	3	36
Group transfer	<u>-</u>	(841)	(24)	(144)	(1,009)
At 31 December 2013	110	•	-	•	110
Net book value	<del></del>				
At 31 December 2013	82	-	-	· -	82
At 31 October 2012	45	305	12	21	383

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts as follows:

	31 December 2013		31 October 2012			
•	Net book	Net book	Net book De	Depreciation	ion Net book	Depreciation
	value	charge	value	charge		
	£000	£000	£000	£000		
Asset description	,					
Plant and machinery	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	72	64		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	72	64		
	•					
9. Debtors	•					
			31 December	31 Octobe		
			2013	2012		
		<del></del>		£000		
Trade debtors			64	108		
Amounts recoverable on long-term contracts			476	732		
Amount owed by group undertakings			318			
Other debtors			32			
Prepayments and accrued income		•	. 8	3.		
			<u> </u>			
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one y	ear		898			
	ear		·	874		
	ear		898	874 31 Octobe		
	ear		898 31 December	31 Octobe 2012		
	ear		898 31 December 2013	31 Octobe 2012 £000		
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one y			898 31 December 2013	31 Octobe 2012 £000		
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one y  Bank loan (see below)			898 31 December 2013	31 Octobe 2012 £000 85		
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one y  Bank loan (see below)  Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase co			898 31 December 2013 £000	31 Octobe 2012 £000 85 -27 342		
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one y  Bank loan (see below)  Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase co			898 31 December 2013 £000 - 169	31 Octobe 2012 £000 85 - 27 342 42		
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one y  Bank loan (see below)  Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contrade creditors  Other taxes and social security costs			898 31 December 2013 £000 - 169	31 Octobe 2012 £000 85 -27 342 42 63		
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one y  Bank loan (see below) Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase co Trade creditors Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors			898 31 December 2013 £000 169 6	31 Octobe 2012 £000 88 -27 342 42 63		
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one y  Bank loan (see below) Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase co Trade creditors Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors	ontracts		898 31 December 2013 £000 169 6 - 69	31 Octobe 2012 £000 85 -27 342 42 63		
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Bank loan (see below) Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contrade creditors Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	ontracts		898 31 December 2013 £000 - 169 6 - 69 244	31 Octobe 2012 £000 85 27 342 42 63 563		

#### 12. Called up share capital

12. Culted up state ouplied		
	31 December	31 October
	2013	2012 £
	£	
Allotted equity		
10,000 (2012: 10,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
13. Profit and loss		
		£000
At 1 November 2012		967
Loss for the financial period		(157)
At 31 December 2013		810
14. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds		
	31 December	31 October
	2013	2012
	£000	£000
Loss for the financial period	(157)	(359)
Net decrease in shareholders' funds	(157)	(359)
Opening shareholders' funds	977	1,336
Closing shareholders' funds	820	977

### 15. Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2013 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases for assets other than land and buildings expiring as follows:

	31 December	31 October
	2013	2012
	0003	£000
After five years	95	95
	95	95

### 16. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent company is Dawnus Southern Limited, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dawnus Construction Holdings Limited, which is itself wholly owned by Dawnus Group Limited. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Dawnus Group Limited which is the parent company of the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the Dawnus Group Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Unit 7, Dyffryn Court, Riverside Business Park, Swansea Vale, Swansea, SA7 0AP.